

THE RELATIVE CONSISTENCY OF $\mathfrak{g} < \text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega))$

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ABSTRACT. We prove the consistency result from the title. By forcing we construct a model of $\mathfrak{g} = \aleph_1$, $\mathfrak{b} = \text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega)) = \aleph_2$.

0. INTRODUCTION

We recall the definitions of the three cardinal characteristics in the title and the abstract. We write $A \subseteq^* B$ if $A \setminus B$ is finite. We write $f \leq^* g$ if $f, g \in {}^\omega\omega$ and $\{n : f(n) > g(n)\}$ is finite.

Definition 0.1. (1) A subset \mathcal{G} of $[\omega]^\omega$ is called *groupwise dense* if

- for all $B \in \mathcal{G}$, $A \subseteq^* B$ we have that $A \in \mathcal{G}$ and
- for every partition $\{[\pi_i, \pi_{i+1}) : i \in \omega\}$ of ω into finite intervals there is an infinite set A such that $\bigcup\{[\pi_i, \pi_{i+1}) : i \in A\} \in \mathcal{G}$.

The groupwise density number, \mathfrak{g} , is the smallest number of groupwise dense families with empty intersection.

- (2) $\text{Sym}(\omega)$ is the group of all permutations of ω . If $\text{Sym}(\omega) = \bigcup_{i < \kappa} K_i$ and $\kappa = \text{cf}(\kappa) > \aleph_0$, $\langle K_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ is increasing and continuous, K_i is a proper subgroup of $\text{Sym}(\omega)$, we call $\langle K_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ a *cofinality witness*. We call the minimal such κ the *cofinality of the symmetric group*, short $\text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega))$.

- (3) The bounding number \mathfrak{b} is

$$\mathfrak{b} = \min\{|\mathcal{F}| : \mathcal{F} \subseteq {}^\omega\omega \wedge (\forall g \in {}^\omega\omega)(\exists f \in \mathcal{F}) f \not\leq^* g\}.$$

Simon Thomas asked whether $\mathfrak{g} \neq \text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega))$ is consistent [8, Question 3.1]. In this paper we prove:

Theorem 0.2. $\mathfrak{g} < \text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega))$ is consistent relative to ZFC.

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1. FORCINGS DESTROYING MANY COFINALITY WITNESSES

In this section we introduce two families of forcings that will be used in certain steps of our planned iteration of length \aleph_2 . The plot is: If \mathfrak{b} is large, there is some way to destroy all shorter cofinality witnesses because by Claims 1.6 and 1.5 none of the subgroups in a cofinality witness contains all permutations respecting a given equivalence relation. In our intended construction, we shall extend suitable intermediate models with a forcing built upon such an equivalence relation and thus prevent possible cofinality witnesses to be lifted to the forcing extension and all further extensions (Claim 1.4).

Here we show some details about destroying one cofinality witness that can be put separately before we launch into an iteration. The additional task, to increase the bounding number along the way, will be taken care of only in the next section.

Definition 1.1. (1) *We work with the following set of equivalence relations:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_{con} = \{E : E \text{ is an equivalence relation of } \omega, \\ \text{each equivalence class is a finite interval and} \\ \omega = \liminf \langle |n/E| : n < \omega \rangle \}. \end{aligned}$$

We say $b \subseteq \omega$ respects $E \in \mathcal{E}_{con}$ if $(nEm \wedge m \in b) \rightarrow n \in b$. A partial permutation π of ω respects E if $\text{dom}(\pi)$ respects E and we have that $n \in \text{dom}(\pi) \rightarrow nE\pi(n)$.

(2) *Let Q be the set of p such that*

- (a) *p is a permutation of some subset $\text{dom}(p)$ of ω ,*
- (b) *$\omega \setminus \text{dom}(p)$ is infinite.*

We order Q by inclusion.

(3) *For $E \in \mathcal{E}_{con}$, Q_E is the set of p satisfying (2)(a) – (b) and additionally*

- (c) *p respects E .*

Part (1) of the following claim is important for later use, whereas part (2) will never be used directly.

Claim 1.2. (1) *If $E \in \mathcal{E}_{con}$ and $p \in Q_E$ and τ is a Q_E -name of an ordinal and b is a finite subset of $\omega \setminus \text{dom}(p)$ respecting E , then there is some q such that*

- (a) *$p \leq q$ and $b \subseteq \omega \setminus \text{dom}(q)$,*

- (b) if π is a permutation of b and it respects E then $q \cup \pi$ forces a value to τ .

(2) Q_E is proper, ${}^\omega\omega$ -bounding, nep (see [5]) and Souslin.

Proof. (1) Note that there are only finitely many permutations of b (that respect E). So we can treat them consecutively and find stonger and stronger q 's.

(2) Let $N \prec H(\chi, \in)$ be such that $Q_E \in N$ and $p \in N$, $\chi \geq (2^\omega)^+$. Let τ_n , $n \in \omega$, be a list of all Q_E -names for ordinals that are in N . Let b_n , $n \in \omega$, be a list of pairwise disjoint E -classes such that $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} b_n$ is infinite. Now take q_n by induction starting with $q_0 = p$. If q_n is chosen, take $i(n)$ such that $\text{dom}(q_n) \cap b_{i(n)} = \emptyset$. Now take q_{n+1} treating q_n , τ_n and $b_{i(n)}$ as in the proof of part (1). We have that $q = \bigcup q_n \in Q_E$ and that $q \Vdash_{Q_E} (\forall n \in \omega) \tau_n \in \check{N}$. By [6, III, Theorem 2.12], Q_E is proper.

Q_E is ${}^\omega\omega$ -bounding: Let \check{f} be a name for a function from ω to ω . Again let b_n , $n \in \omega$, be a list of pairwise disjoint E -classes such that $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} b_n$ is infinite. Now take q_n by induction starting with $q_0 = p$. If q_n is chosen, take $i(n)$ such that $\text{dom}(q_n) \cap b_{i(n)} = \emptyset$. Now take q_{n+1} treating q_n , τ_n and $b_{i(n)}$ as in part (2) of this claim and look which values for $\check{f}(n)$ the finitely many permutations in (1)(b) force. Take $g(n)$ to be the maximum of them. We have that $q = \bigcup q_n \in Q_E$ and that $q \Vdash_{Q_E} (\forall n) \check{f}(n) \leq g(n)$.

nep (non-elementary properness): We use much less than $N \prec H(\chi, \in)$. We use that $E \in N \subseteq H(\chi, \in)$. See [5].

Souslin: $p \in Q_E$, $q \leq p$ and $p \perp q$ can be expressed in $\Sigma_1^1(E)$ -formulas. \square

We shall work with the following special subsets of $\text{Sym}(\omega)$.

Definition 1.3. (1) For $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$ and $A \subseteq \omega$ we define:

$$S_{E,A} := \{\pi \in Q_E : \pi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus A) = \text{id}\}.$$

- (2) We set $\mathcal{F} := \{f : f \in {}^\omega\omega, f(n) \geq n, \lim \langle f(n) - n : n \in \omega \rangle = \infty\}$. For $f \in \mathcal{F}$ we set $S_f := \{\pi \in \text{Sym}(\omega) : (\forall n) \pi(n) \leq f(n)\}$.

The following claim describes the basic step in order to increase $\text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega))$.

Claim 1.4. Assume

- (a) $\langle K_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ is a cofinality witness,
- (b) \check{R} is a Q_E -name of a forcing notion,
- (c) $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$, and for no $i < \kappa$ and coinfinite $A \in [\omega]^\omega$ respecting E we have that $K_i \supseteq S_{E,A}$.

Then in $\mathbf{V}^{Q_E * R}$ we cannot find a cofinality witness $\langle K'_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ such that $\bigwedge_{i < \kappa} (K'_i \cap \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}} = K_i)$.

Proof. Let $\underline{f} = \bigcup \{p : p \in G_{Q_E}\}$ be a Q_E -name of a permutation of ω . It suffices that

$$(*) \quad \Vdash_{Q_E} \text{“for unboundedly many } i < \kappa, \\ \text{for some } g \in K_i \text{ we have } \underline{f} \circ g \in K_{i+1} \setminus K_i.”$$

Why does this suffice? Suppose that $(*)$ holds and we had found a cofinality witness $\langle K'_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ in $\mathbf{V}^{Q_E * R}$ such that $\bigwedge_{i < \kappa} (K'_i \cap \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}} = K_i)$. Let G be $Q_E * R$ -generic over \mathbf{V} . Take $j < \kappa$ such that $\underline{f}[G] \in K'_j$. Then we find according to $(*)$ some $i \geq j$ and some $g \in K_i$ such that $\underline{f}[G] \circ g \in K_{i+1} \setminus K_i \subseteq \mathbf{V}$. But this contradicts the facts that $\underline{f}[G] \circ g \in K'_i$ (because this is a subgroup) and $K'_i \cap \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}} = K_i$.

Proof of $(*)$: Let $p \in Q_E$ and $j < \kappa$. Let $\omega \setminus \text{dom}(p)$ be the disjoint union of A_0, A_1 , both infinite subsets of ω respecting E . Let $g_0 \in \text{Sym}(\omega)$ be such that $\{n : g_0(n) \neq n\} = A_0$. Let $g_0 \in K_{i(*)}$, $i(*) > j$. By assumption S_{E, A_0} is not included in any K_i , so in particular not included in $K_{i(*)}$. Hence there is $g_1 \in S_{E, A_0} \setminus K_{i(*)}$. Take i such that $g_1 \in K_{i+1} \setminus K_i$. Necessarily we have $\kappa > i \geq i(*) > j$. Now there is a permutation f of A_0 respecting E such that f is an isomorphism from (A_0, g_1) onto (A_0, g_0) . Namely set $f(g_0(n)) = g_1(n)$. Hence $n \in A_0 \Rightarrow f(g_0(n)) = g_1(n)$. Let $q = p \cup f$. The condition q forces that $\underline{f} \circ g_0 = g_1$, $g_1 \in K_{i+1} \setminus K_i$, and $i \in (j, \kappa)$, $g_0 \in K_{i(*)} \subseteq K_i$, so $(*)$ is proved. \square

Claim 1.5. Assume that $\langle K_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ is a cofinality witness. Assume that K_0 contains all permutations that move only finitely many points. Then the following are equivalent:

- (α) For some $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$, for no $i < \kappa$, coinfinite $A \in [\omega]^{\aleph_0}$ we do have $K_i \supseteq S_{E, A}$.
- (β) For every $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$, for no $i < \kappa$, coinfinite $A \in [\omega]^{\aleph_0}$ we do have $K_i \supseteq S_{E, A}$.
- (γ) For some $f \in \mathcal{F}$, for no $i < \kappa$ do we have that $S_f \subseteq K_i$.
- (δ) For every $f \in \mathcal{F}$, for no $i < \kappa$ do we have that $S_f \subseteq K_i$.

Proof. The implications $(\beta) \Rightarrow (\alpha)$ and $(\delta) \Rightarrow (\gamma)$ are trivial. We shall not use $(\beta) \Rightarrow (\alpha)$ but close a circle of implications as follows: $(\beta) \Rightarrow (\delta)$ and $(\alpha) \Rightarrow (\beta)$ and $(\gamma) \Rightarrow (\alpha)$.

Now we prove $\neg(\delta) \Rightarrow \neg(\beta)$. Let f and i^* exemplify the failure of (δ) .

By the definition of \mathcal{F} we have that $\lim \langle f(n) - n : n \in \omega \rangle = \infty$. Hence we may choose a strictly increasing sequence $\langle k_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ such that $(\forall i \in \omega)(\forall n \geq k_i)(f(n) \geq i + n)$. Then we take $E = \{[k_i, k_i + i) : i \in \omega\} \cup \{[k_i + i, k_{i+1}) : i \in \omega\}$ and $A = \bigcup_{i \in \omega} [k_i, k_{i+1})$. A is infinite and coinfinite. Then we have that $S_{E,A} \subseteq S_f \subseteq K_{i^*}$, so $\neg(\beta)$.

Now we show $\neg(\beta)$ implies $\neg(\alpha)$. This follows from

Claim. For all $E, E' \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$ there are $f_1, f_2 \in \text{Sym}(\omega)$ such that for any $A \subseteq \omega$ we have

$$S_{E,A} \subseteq (f_1 \circ S_{E',f_1^{-1}[A]} \circ f_1^{-1}) \circ (f_2 \circ S_{E',f_2^{-1}[A]} \circ f_2^{-1}).$$

Proof. Enumerate the E -classes with order type ω . Let f_1 inject the even-numbered E -classes into high enough (there are large enough ones by the definition of \mathcal{E}_{con}) E' classes. The E' -classes need not be covered, it is enough that $nEm \rightarrow f_1(n)E'f_1(m)$. We fill this function up to a permutation of ω and call it f_1 . Let f_2 do the same with the odd-numbered E -classes. If $g \in S_{E,A}$ then $g = g_1 \circ g_2$ where g_1 is the identity on odd-numbered E -classes and g_2 is the identity on even-numbered E -classes. We have that $f_i^{-1} \circ g_i \circ f_i \in S_{E,f_i^{-1}[A]}$ for $i = 1, 2$ and thus the claim is proved.

To complete a cycle of implications, we show $\neg(\alpha) \Rightarrow \neg(\gamma)$. To prove $\neg(\gamma)$ let $f \in \mathcal{F}$. We choose by induction on $k \in \omega$, m_i such that $m_0 = 0$, $m_{k+1} > m_k$ and $(\forall n < m_k)(f(n) < m_{k+1})$. Now we take n_i by induction on i such that $n_0 = 0$, $n_{i+1} > n_i$ and $(\forall m \geq m_{n_{i+1}})(\pi(m) \geq m_{n_i})$.

Now we define two equivalence relations.

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 &= \{[m_{n_k}, m_{n_{k+2}}) : k \in \omega\}, \\ E_1 &= \{[m_{n_{k+1}}, m_{n_{k+3}}) : k \in \omega\} \cup \{[0, m_1)\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $\mu \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ let $A_\mu = \bigcup \{[m_{n_k}, m_{n_{k+3}}) : k < \omega, k \equiv \mu \pmod{4}\}$.

Now note that

(*)₁ If $\pi \in S_f$ then we can find $\pi_\ell \in S_{E_\ell, \omega}$ for $\ell = 0, 1$ such that $\pi = \pi_1 \circ \pi_0$. Why?

By our choice of $\langle m_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ and $\langle n_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ and E_ℓ , for any $x \in \omega$, $x E_0 \pi(x)$ or $x E_1 \pi(x)$. Now we choose $\pi_0(x)$ and $\pi_1(x)$ by cases.

If x and $\pi(x)$ are in the same E_0 -class and $\pi(x) E_0 \pi(\pi(x))$, then we set $\pi_0(x) = \pi(x)$ and $\pi_1(\pi(x)) = \pi(x)$. So we have $\pi(x) = \pi_1 \circ \pi_0(x)$.

If x and $\pi(x)$ are in the same E_0 -class and not $\pi(x) E_0 \pi(\pi(x))$, then we set $\pi_0(x) = y$ and $\pi_1(y) = \pi(x)$ for some $y E_0 x$ such that $\pi(y) \neq y$ and $y E_1 \pi(x)$ and $y E_0 \pi(y)$. (If there are not enough such y , just take the classes of “double width”. We also assume w.l.o.g. that π has no

fixed points.) Then we have that π_0 respects E_0 in the point x , and π_1 respects E_1 in the point y and $\pi(x) = \pi_1 \circ \pi_0(x)$.

If x and $\pi(x)$ are not in the same E_0 -class, then we have that $x E_1 \pi(x)$. If not $\pi^{-1}(x) E_0 x$ then we set $\pi_1(x) = \pi(x)$ and $\pi_0(x) = x$.

If x and $\pi(x)$ are not in the same E_0 -class, then we have that $x E_1 \pi(x)$. If $\pi^{-1}(x) E_0 x$ then we also set $\pi_0(x) = x$ and $\pi_1(x) = \pi(x)$. Note that the pair $(\pi^{-1}(x), x)$ falls under the second case and that hence there is no conflict in our settings, i.e. also π_0 and π_1 can be chosen as permutations.

Then we have that $\pi = \pi_1 \circ \pi_0$.

(*)₂ Let $\ell = 0, 1$ and π_ℓ be as above. Then we can find $\psi_{\ell, \mu} \in S_{E_\ell, A_\mu}$ for $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ such that $\pi_\ell = \psi_{\ell, 3} \circ \psi_{\ell, 2} \circ \psi_{\ell, 1} \circ \psi_{\ell, 0}$. Why? For all $x \in \omega$ there are three μ 's such that $x \in A_\mu$ and three μ 's such that $\pi_\ell(x) \in A_\mu$. Hence we can find μ (indeed, two μ 's) such that $x, \pi_\ell(x) \in A_\mu$, and such we may chose some $\psi_{\ell, \mu} \in S_{E_\ell, A_\mu}$ such that $\pi_\ell(x) = \psi_{\ell, \mu}(x)$ and such that $\psi_{\ell, \mu}$ restricted to $\omega \setminus A_\mu$ is the identity and such that $\pi_\ell = \psi_{\ell, 3} \circ \psi_{\ell, 2} \circ \psi_{\ell, 1} \circ \psi_{\ell, 0}$.

(*)₃ Let for $\ell = 0, 1$ the infinite, coinfinite set A^ℓ and the ordinal $i^\ell(*)$ be as in $\neg(\alpha)$ for E_ℓ . For $\mu < 4$ there is $g_\mu \in \text{Sym}(\omega)$ mapping $\omega \setminus A_\mu$ into $\omega \setminus A^\ell$ such that $(\forall k_0, k_1 \in \omega \setminus A_\mu)(k_0 E_\ell k_1 \Leftrightarrow g_\mu(k_0) E_\ell g_\mu(k_1))$, hence for $\ell = 0, 1$ conjugation by g_μ maps S_{E_ℓ, A_μ} into $S_{E_\ell, A^\ell} \subseteq K_i$.

By our assumption $\neg(\alpha)$ we have some $i^\ell(*) \in \kappa$ such that $S_{E_\ell, A^\ell} \subseteq K_{i^\ell(*)}$ for $\ell = 0, 1$ and $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$. Let $i(*) = \max(i^0(*), i^1(*))$. For some $j(*) \in [i(*), \kappa)$ we have that $g_\mu \in K_{j(*)}$ for $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$, and $S_{E_\ell, A_\mu} = g_\mu \circ S_{E_\ell, A^\ell} \circ g_\mu^{-1} \subseteq K_{j(*)}$, hence $S_f \subseteq K_{j(*)}$, that is, $\neg(\gamma)$. \square

Claim 1.6. Assume that $\langle K_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ is a cofinality witness such that K_0 contains all the permutations that move only finitely any points. If $\mathfrak{b} > \kappa$, then clause (γ) of Claim 1.5 holds (and hence all the other clauses hold as well).

Proof. For each $i < \kappa$ choose $\pi_i \in \text{Sym}(\omega) \setminus K_i$. Since $\mathfrak{b} > \kappa$ there is some $f \in {}^\omega\omega$ such that $(\forall i < \kappa)(\forall^\infty n)(\pi_i(n) < f(n))$ and w.l.o.g. $f \in \mathcal{F}$. if S_f were a subset of K_i , then we had that $\pi_i \in K_i$, which is not the case. So f exemplifies clause (γ) of Claim 1.5. \square

Definition 1.7. (1) Let $E \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$. We set

$Q'_E = \{f : f \text{ is a permutation of some coinfinite subset of } \omega \text{ such that}$

(a) $n \in \text{dom}(f) \Rightarrow nEf(n)$,

(b) for every $k < \omega$ for some n we have $k \leq |(n/E) \setminus \text{dom}(f)|\}$.

The order is by inclusion.

(2) We call $\bar{f} = \langle f_i : i < \alpha \rangle$, Q'_E -o.k. if $\alpha \leq \omega_1$ and for $i \leq j < \alpha$, $f_i \subseteq^* f_j \in Q'_E$ (i.e. $\{n \in \text{dom}(f_i) : n \notin \text{dom}(f_j) \vee f_i(n) \neq f_j(n)\}$ is finite). For \bar{f} being Q'_E -o.k. we set $Q'_E(\bar{f}) = \{g \in Q'_E : g =^* f_i \text{ for some } i\}$, where $f_i =^* g$ iff $f_i \subseteq^* g$ and $g \subseteq^* f_i$. The order is inherited from Q'_E .

Remarks. 1) Claims 1.4 and 1.5 hold for Q'_E as well with the analogously modified definition of $S'_{E,A}$. This is shown with the same proofs. The domains of the involved partial permutations must be arranged such that they respect 1.7(1)(b), but they need not be unions of equivalence classes. The $q \in Q_E$ fulfil requirement 1.7(1)(b) automatically, because we have that $\lim \langle |n/E| : n \in \omega \rangle = \omega$ and that the domain of q needs to be coinfinite and needs to be a union of equivalence classes.

2) Both Q_E and Q'_E can serve for our purpose. Q'_E exhibits the following “independence of E ”: For $E_0, E_1 \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{con}}$ ($\forall p \in Q'_{E_1}$) ($\exists q$) ($p \leq q \in Q'_{E_1} \wedge (Q'_{E_1})_{\geq p} \cong Q'_{E_0}$).

3) Note that for $\alpha < \omega_1$, if $\bar{f} = \langle f_\beta : \beta \in \alpha \rangle$ Q'_E -o.k., then we have that $Q'_E(\bar{f})$ is Cohen forcing.

Claim 1.8. Let E be as in Definition 1.7.

(1) Q'_E is proper, even strongly proper, with the Sacks property (the last is more than Q_E).

(2) If $p \in Q'_E$ and a sequence $\langle w_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of pairwise disjoint finite subsets of ω are given, then we find an infinite $u \subseteq \omega$ such that $\langle w_n : n \in u \rangle$ and $(\forall n)(\exists m)(w_n \subseteq m/E)$ and $w_n \cap \text{dom}(p) = \emptyset$ and $n_1 < n_2 \Rightarrow \forall m_1 \in w_{n_1} \forall m_2 \in w_{n_2} \neg m_1 E m_2$, and for every permutation f of $\bigcup w_n$ which respects E we have that $p \leq p \cup f \in Q'_E$.

(3) If \bar{f} is as in 1.7(2), and $\alpha < \omega_1$ and $Q'_E(\bar{f}) \subseteq M$, $\omega + 1 \subseteq M \subseteq (H(\chi), \in)$, M a countable model of ZFC^- , then we can find f_α such that

(a) $\bar{f} \hat{\smallfrown} f_\alpha$ is Q'_E -o.k.

- (b) If $\bar{f} \hat{f}_\alpha \triangleleft \bar{f}'$ and \bar{f}' is Q'_E -o.k., then f_α is $(M, Q'_E(\bar{f}'))$ -generic. In fact, for every predense $I \subseteq Q'_E(\bar{f}')$ from M some finite $J \subseteq I$ is predense above f_α in $Q'_E(\bar{f}')$. In fact, J does not depend on \bar{f}' .

Proof. (1) We prove the Sacks property. Let $\underline{f} \in V^{Q'_E} \cap {}^\omega \omega$. We take b_n as in the proof of the ${}^\omega \omega$ -boundedness for Q_E (which applies also to Q'_E) in Claim 1.2, but we do not require that b_n respects E . Additionally we choose b_n so small that there are only fewer than n permutations of b_n . Then we take q_n as there and collect into $S(n)$ all the possible values forced by $q_n \cup \pi$ for $\underline{f}(n)$, when π ranges over the permutations of b_n .

(2) Easy.

(3) Let $\langle \bar{f}'^n : n \in \omega \rangle$ enumerate all the $\alpha \leq \omega_1$ -sequences in M that are Q'_E -o.k. Let $\tau_n, b_n, n \in \omega$ be as in the proof of 1.2. Now we choose $f_\alpha^n \subseteq^*$ -increasing with n , and $i(n)$ strictly increasing with n such that $b_{i(n)} \cap \text{dom}(f_\alpha^n) = \emptyset$ and such that if $\bar{f} \hat{f}_\alpha^n \triangleleft \bar{f}'^n$ then $f_\alpha^n \Vdash_{Q'_E} \tau_n \in V$. This is done with the finitely many permutations of a suitable $b_{i(n)}$ as in 1.2. Note that $f_\alpha^n \Vdash_{Q'_E} \tau_n \in V$ and $\bar{f} \hat{f}_\alpha^n \triangleleft \bar{f}'$ implies $f_\alpha^n \Vdash_{Q'_E(\bar{f}')} \tau_n \in \mathbf{V}$, independent of the choice of \bar{f}' . We set $f_\alpha = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} f_\alpha^n$, and by one of the equivalent characterizations of $(M, Q'_E(\bar{f}'))$ -genericity [6, III, Theorem 2.12] we are done. \square

2. ARRANGING $\mathfrak{g} = \aleph_1, \mathfrak{b} = \text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega)) = \aleph_2$

Starting from a ground model with a suitable diamond sequence we find a forcing extension with the constellation from the section headline. The requirements on the ground model can be established by a well-known forcing (see [3, Chapter 7]) starting from any ground model, and are also true in L (see [2]).

Definition 2.1. (1) We say \mathcal{A} is a (κ, \mathfrak{g}) -witness if $\kappa = \text{cf}(\kappa) > \aleph_0$ and

- (α) $\mathcal{A} \subseteq [\omega]^{\aleph_0}$,
 (β) if $k < \omega$ and $f_\ell: \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is injective for $\ell < k$ then for some $\mathcal{A}' \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ of cardinality $< \kappa$ we have that for any A that is a finite union of members of $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'$

$$\{n : \bigcap_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin A\} \text{ is infinite.}$$

(2) We say \bar{M} κ -exemplifies \mathcal{A} if

- (a) \mathcal{A} is a (κ, \mathfrak{g}) -witness,
 (b) $\bar{M} = \langle M_i : i < \kappa \rangle$ is \prec -increasing and continuous, and $\omega + 1 \subseteq M_0$ and $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i < \kappa} M_i$,

- (c) $M_i \subseteq (H(\chi), \in)$ is a model of ZFC^- and $|M_i| < \kappa$ and $(M_i \models |X| < \kappa) \Rightarrow X \subseteq M_i$,
- (d) $\bar{M} \upharpoonright (i+1) \in M_{i+1}$,
- (e) for i non-limit, there is $\mathcal{A}_i \in M_i$ such that $\mathcal{A} \cap M_i = \mathcal{A}_i$,
- (f) if $i < \kappa$, $k < \omega$ and $f_\ell \in M_i$ is an injective function from ω to ω for $\ell < k$, and $k' < \omega$, $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A} \setminus M_i$ for $\ell < k'$, then
$$\{n : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1}\} \text{ is infinite.}$$

(3) We say \bar{M} leisurely exemplifies \mathcal{A} if (a) to (f) above are fulfilled and additionally;

- (g) $\kappa = \sup\{i : M_{i+1} \models \text{"}\mathcal{A}_{i+1} = \aleph_0\text{"}\}$.

Definition 2.2. (1) We say (P, \mathcal{A}) is a (μ, κ) -approximation if

- (α) P is a c.c.c. forcing notion, $|P| \leq \mu$,
 - (β) \mathcal{A} is a set of P -names of members of $([\omega]^{\aleph_0})^{\mathbf{V}^P}$, each hereditarily countable, and for simplicity they are forced to be pairwise distinct,
 - (γ) $\Vdash_P \text{"}\mathcal{A} \text{ is a } (\kappa, \mathfrak{g})\text{-witness.}"$
- (2) If $\mu = \kappa$ we may write just κ -approximation. If $\kappa = \aleph_1$ we may omit it. We write $(*, \kappa)$ -approximation if it is a (μ, κ) -approximation for some μ .
- (3) $(P, \mathcal{A}_1) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_2, \mathcal{A}_2)$ if:
- (a) $(P_\ell, \mathcal{A}_\ell)$ is a $(*, \kappa)$ -approximation.
 - (b) $P_1 \leq P_2$,
 - (c) $\mathcal{A}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{A}_2$ (as a set of names, for simplicity),
 - (d) if $k < \omega$ and $\tilde{A}_0, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1} \in \mathcal{A}_2 \setminus \mathcal{A}_1$ then
$$\Vdash_{P_2} \text{"if } B \in ([\omega]^{\aleph_0})^{V^{P_1}},$$

$$f_\ell \in ({}^B\omega)^{V^{P_1}} \text{ for } \ell < k \text{ are injective, then}$$

$$\left\{ n \in B : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin \bigcup_{\ell < k} \tilde{A}_\ell \right\} \text{ is infinite"}.}$$

Remark. We mean $\mathcal{A}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{A}_2$ as a set of names. It is no real difference if \mathcal{A} is a P -name in 2.2(1) and if in (3) we have $\Vdash \tilde{A}_0, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1} \in \mathcal{A}_2 \setminus \mathcal{A}_1$.

Claim 2.3. \leq_{app}^κ is a partial order.

Proof. We check (3) clause (d) of the definition. Let $(P_1, \mathcal{A}_1) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_2, \mathcal{A}_2)$ and $(P_2, \mathcal{A}_2) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_3, \mathcal{A}_3)$. Let $k < \omega$, f_ℓ be P_1 -names of injective functions from ω to ω . Let $G \subseteq P_3$ be generic over \mathbf{V} . So let $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_3[G]$ for $\ell < m$. We assume that for $\ell < m_0 \leq m$ we have that $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_2$ and that $\{A_\ell : \ell < m\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_3 \setminus \mathcal{A}_2$. By the assumptions on P_1 we have that $B_1 = \{n < \omega : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin \bigcup \{A_\ell : \ell < m_0\}\}$ is infinite. It belongs to $\mathbf{V}[G \cap P_2]$. Since we have that $(P_2, \mathcal{A}_2) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_3, \mathcal{A}_3)$ and $\{A_\ell : \ell \in [m_0, m)\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_3 \setminus \mathcal{A}_2$ and $B_1, f_0, \dots, f_{k-1} \in \mathbf{V}[G \cap P_2]$, by Definition 2.2(3) clause (d) we are done.

Claim 2.4. *If $\langle (P_i, \mathcal{A}_i) : i < \delta \rangle$ is a \leq_{app}^κ -increasing continuous sequence (continuous means that in the limit steps we take unions), then $(P, \mathcal{A}) = (\bigcup_{i < \delta} P_i, \bigcup_{i < \delta} \mathcal{A}_i)$ is an \leq_{app}^κ -upper bound of the sequence, in particular, a $(*, \kappa)$ -approximation.*

Proof. The only problem is “ (P, \mathcal{A}) is a κ -approximation.”

Case 1: $\text{cf}(\delta) > \aleph_0$. Let $k < \omega$, f_ℓ be P -names of injective functions from ω to ω . So for some $i < \delta$ we have that $\langle f_\ell : \ell < k \rangle$ is a P_i -name. Let $G \subseteq P$ be generic over \mathbf{V} . In $\mathbf{V}[G \cap P_i]$, there is some $\mathcal{A}' \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ such that $\mathcal{A}' \in ([\mathcal{A}_i[G \cap P_i]]^{<\kappa})^{\mathbf{V}[G \cap P_i]}$ as required in $\mathbf{V}[G \cap P_i]$ for $\langle f_\ell[G \cap P_i] : \ell < k \rangle$. We shall show that \mathcal{A}' is as required in $\mathbf{V}[G]$ for $\langle f_\ell[G \cap P_i] : \ell < k \rangle$. So let $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A}[G]$ for $\ell < m$, w.l.o.g. $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A}$, $A_\ell = A_\ell[G]$. We assume that for $\ell < m_0 \leq m$ we have that $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A}_i$ and that $j < \delta$ is such that $\{A_\ell : \ell < m\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_j$. By the assumptions on P_i we have that $B_1 = \{n < \omega : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin \bigcup \{A_\ell : \ell < m_0\}\}$ is infinite. It belongs to $\mathbf{V}[G \cap P_i]$. Since we have that $(P, \mathcal{A}_i) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_j, \mathcal{A}_j)$ and $\{A_\ell : \ell \in [m_0, m)\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_j \setminus \mathcal{A}_i$ and $B_1, f_0, \dots, f_{k-1} \in \mathbf{V}[G \cap P_i]$, by Definition 2.2(3) clause (d) we are done.

Case 2: $\text{cf}(\delta) = \aleph_0$. W.l.o.g. $\delta = \omega$. So let $k < \omega$, $p \in P$, $p \Vdash$ “for $\ell < k$, $f_\ell \in {}^\omega \omega$ is injective.” By renaming we may assume w.l.o.g. that $p \in P_0$. For every $m < \omega$ we find $\langle f_\ell^m : \ell < k \rangle$ such that

- (*)₁ f_ℓ^m is a P_m -name for a P/G_m -name for an injective function from ω to ω ,
- (*)₂ if $p \in G_m \subseteq P_m$, G_m generic over \mathbf{V} and $m < \omega$, then for densely many $q \in P/G_m$ we have that $p \Vdash_{P_m}$ “ $q \Vdash_{P/G_m} \bigwedge_{\ell < k} (f_\ell \restriction m = (f_\ell^m[G_m]) \restriction m)$ ”.

So easily $p \Vdash_{P_m}$ “ $f_\ell^m \in {}^\omega A$ is injective” where A is a countable set such that ${}^\omega A$ is the set of all functions from ω into a set of maximal antichains for P/G_m names for functions from ω to ω . (Since we have the c.c.c. it is possible to make such an identification. Also in $\mathcal{A}_m, \mathcal{A}'_m, \mathcal{A}_i$ such an identification is made.) and by the hypothesis on P_m we have that $p \Vdash_{P_m}$ “there is $\mathcal{A}_m \in [\mathcal{A}_m]^{<\kappa}$ as in 2.2(1)”. As P_m is c.c.c. and because of the form of \mathcal{A}_m there is \mathcal{A}'_m a set of

$< \kappa$ names from \mathcal{A}_m such that

if $A_0, \dots, A_{k'-1} \in \mathcal{A}_m \setminus \mathcal{A}'_m$ then

$$(*) \quad p \Vdash_{P_m} \left\{ n : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_{\ell}^m(n) \notin A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1} \right\} \text{ is infinite.}$$

So it is enough to show that $\mathcal{A}' = \bigcup_{m < \omega} \mathcal{A}'_m$ is as required. Let $k' < \omega$, $A_0, \dots, A_{k'-1} \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'$ and towards a contradiction assume that $q \Vdash \{n < \omega : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_{\ell}(n) \notin A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1}\} \subseteq [0, m^*]$. So for some m we have that $q \in P_m$, $A_0, \dots, A_{k'-1} \in \mathcal{A}_m \setminus \mathcal{A}'_m$. Let $q \in G_m \subseteq P_m$ be P_m generic over \mathbf{V} . In $\mathbf{V}[G_m]$ we have that $B' = \{n \in \omega : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_{\ell}^m[G_m](n) \notin A_0[G_m] \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1}[G_m]\}$ is infinite. So we can find $n \in B'$ such that $n > m^*$. Now there are densely many $q' \in P/G_m$ forcing $f_{\ell}(n) = f_{\ell}^m(n)$, so w.l.o.g. $q \leq q' \in P/G_m$, and we find $p' \in G$ such that $p \leq p' \in P$ and $p' \Vdash \{f_{\ell}(n) = f_{\ell}^m(n)\}$. Contradiction. \square

Claim 2.5. *Assume that (P, \mathcal{A}) is a κ -approximation.*

- (1) *If \Vdash “ \mathcal{Q} is Cohen or just $< \kappa$ -centred”, then $(P * \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A})$ is a κ -approximation, and $(P, \mathcal{A}) \leq_{app}^{\kappa} (P * \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A})$.*
- (2) *If in addition $\Vdash_P \langle w_n : n < \omega \rangle$ is a set of finite non-empty pairwise disjoint subsets of ω ”, and \mathcal{Q} is Cohen forcing, and η is the $P * \mathcal{Q}$ -name of the generic, then $(P * \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{A} \cup \{\bigcup \{w_n : \eta(n) = 1\}\})$ is a κ -approximation, and \leq_{app}^{κ} -above (P, \mathcal{A}) .*

Proof. (1) Let $G \subseteq P$ be P -generic over \mathbf{V} . We work in $\mathbf{V}[G]$. It is enough to prove that in $(\mathbf{V}[G])^{\mathcal{Q}}$, $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}[G]$ is a (κ, \mathfrak{g}) -witness. let $Q = \bigcup_{m \in \mu} Q_m$, Q_m directed, $\mu < \kappa$. So let $\Vdash_Q \langle f_0, \dots, f_{k-1} \in {}^{\omega}\omega \text{ are injective.} \rangle$ For each m we find $\langle f_{\ell}^m : \ell < k \rangle$ such that

$$(*)_1 \quad f_{\ell}^m \in {}^{\omega}\omega,$$

$$(*)_2 \quad \text{if } q \in Q_m, m < \omega \text{ then } q \nVdash_Q \neg \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_{\ell} \restriction m = f_{\ell}^m \restriction m.$$

For $\langle f_{\ell}^m : \ell < k \rangle$ we have that $\mathcal{A}'_m \in [\mathcal{A}]^{<\kappa}$ as required in Definition 2.1(1). Let $\mathcal{A}' = \bigcup_{m < \mu} \mathcal{A}'_m$, it is clearly as required.

(2) We prove clause (d) of 2.2(3). Let $G \subseteq P$ be P -generic over \mathbf{V} . So let $f_0, \dots, f_{k-1} \in V[G]$, $B \in ([\omega]^{\omega})^{\mathbf{V}[G]}$ and we should prove that $\{n \in B : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_{\ell}(n) \notin \bigcup \{w_m : \eta[G](n) = 1\}\}$ is infinite. As η is Cohen and the w_n are pairwise disjoint and finite and non-empty, this follows from a density argument. \square

An ultrafilter D on ω is called Ramsey iff for every function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ there is some $A \in D$ such that $f \restriction A$ is injective or is constant.

Claim 2.6. *Assume that*

- (a) $\mathbf{V} \models \text{CH}$,
- (b) $P = \langle (P_i, \mathcal{A}_i) : i \leq \delta \rangle$ is $\leq_{\text{app}}^{\aleph_1}$ -increasing and continuous and $|P_i| \leq \aleph_1$,
- (c) $\text{cf}(\delta) = \aleph_1 = |\delta|$,
- (d) $\delta = \sup\{i < \delta : P_{i+1} = P_i * \text{Cohen}, \mathcal{A}_{i+1} = \mathcal{A}_i\}$.
- (e) $G \subseteq P_\delta$ is P_δ -generic over \mathbf{V} , and in $\mathbf{V}[G]$ we have $\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{i < \kappa} \mathcal{A}_i[G]$.

Then

- (1) In $\mathbf{V}[G]$ there is \bar{M} leisurely exemplifying \mathcal{A} .
- (2) In $\mathbf{V}[G]$ there is a Ramsey ultrafilter D such that for every $f \in {}^\omega\omega$ which is not constant on any set in D and for all but countably $< \kappa$ many $A \in \mathcal{A}$ we have that $\{n : f(n) \notin A\} \in D$. In short we say “ D is \mathcal{A} -Ramsey [(κ, \mathcal{A}) -Ramsey]”.

Proof. (1) By renaming, w.l.o.g. $\delta = \aleph_1$. Let $\chi \geq (2^{\aleph_0})^+$ and let $\bar{M}^0 = \langle M_i^0 : i < \omega_1 \rangle$ be increasing and continuous and $M_i^0 \prec (H(\chi), \in, <_\chi^*)$, M_i^0 countable and $\bar{M}^0 \upharpoonright (i+1) \in M_{i+1}^0$ and such that $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i < \omega_1} M_i^0$. Let $M_i^1 = M_i^0[G]$, $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}_i[G]$. For any $i < \omega_1$ we shall find $j(i) \geq i$ and $N_{j(i)}$ such that

- (α) $M_{j(i)}^1 \subseteq N_{j(i)} \subseteq M_{j(i)+1}^1$,
- (β) $N_{j(i)} \models |\mathcal{A}_{j(i)}| = \aleph_0$,
- (γ) $N_{j(i)} \in M_{j(i)+1}^1$,
- (*) (δ) $\mathcal{A}_\delta \cap N_{j(i)} = \mathcal{A}_\delta \cap M_{j(i)}^1$,
- (ε) ($\underline{f} \in \bigcup_{i < \omega_1} M_i^0 \wedge \underline{f}[G] \in M_i^1 \cap {}^\omega\omega \rightarrow \underline{f}$ is a $P_{j(i)}$ -name,
- (ζ) $M_i^1 \models |X| < \aleph_1 \Rightarrow X \subseteq M_{j(i)}^1$.

In M_i^1 , choose $j = j(i)$ according to the premise (d) such that $\sup(M_i^1 \cap \omega_1) < j < \omega_1$ and $P_{j+1} = P_j * \text{Cohen}$, $\mathcal{A}_{j+1} = \mathcal{A}_j$ and such that (ε) and (ζ) are true. In M_{j+1}^0 we define the forcing notion $R_j = \{g : g \text{ is a function from some } n < \omega \text{ into } \mathcal{A}_{j+1}\}$. This is a variant of Cohen forcing, and hence we can interpret R_j as the Cohen forcing in P_{j+1} . We let \hat{g} be generic and set $N_j = M_j^1[\hat{g}]$. Now we take a club C in ω_1 such that $(\forall \alpha \in C)(\forall \beta < \alpha)(j(\beta) < \alpha)$. We let $\langle c(i) : i < \omega_1 \rangle$ be an increasing enumeration of C . Finally we let for $i < \omega_1$, $M_i = M_{c(i)}^1$ for limit i .

We have to show that in $\mathbf{V}[G]$, \bar{M} κ -exemplifies \mathcal{A} . That is, according to 2.1(2):

- (a) \mathcal{A} is an (\aleph_1, \mathbf{g}) -witness,

- (b) $\bar{M} = \langle M_i : i < \aleph_1 \rangle$ is \prec -increasing and continuous, and $\omega + 1 \subseteq M_0$ and $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i < \kappa} M_i$,
- (c) $M_i \subseteq (H(\chi), \in)$ is a model of ZFC^- and $|M_i| < \aleph_1$ and $(M_i \models |X| < \aleph_1) \Rightarrow X \subseteq M_i$,
- (d) $\bar{M} \upharpoonright (i+1) \in M_{i+1}$,
- (e) for non-limit i there is $\mathcal{A}_i \in M_i$ such that $\mathcal{A} \cap M_i = \mathcal{A}_i$,
- (f) if $i < \aleph_1$, $k < \omega$ and $f_\ell \in M_i$ is an injective function from ω to ω for $\ell < k$, and $k' < \omega$, $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A} \setminus M_i$ for $\ell < k'$, then

$$\left\{ n : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1} \right\} \text{ is infinite.}$$

Item (a) follows from 2.4. The items (b) and (c) follow from $M_i^0 \prec (H(\chi), \in, <_\chi^*)$, M_i^0 countable and $\bar{M}^0 \upharpoonright (i+1) \in M_{i+1}^0$ and such that $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \subseteq \bigcup_{i < \omega_1} M_i^0$.

The items (d) and (e) are clear by our choice of M_i .

To show item (f), suppose that $i < \omega_1$ and $f_\ell \in M_i$ for $\ell < k$ and $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A} \setminus M_i$. Then we have that $f_\ell \in V^{P_i}$ and $A_\ell \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}_i$ (the latter holds by (δ)) and $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}_i[G] = \mathcal{A}_i[G_i]$ by our choice of C . Hence we may use $(P_i, \mathcal{A}_i) \leq_{app}^{\aleph_1} (P_{\omega_1}, \mathcal{A})$ and get from 2.2(3)(d) if $k < \omega$ and $A_0, \dots, A_{k-1} \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}_i$ then

$$\begin{aligned} & \Vdash_{P_{\omega_1}} \text{“ if } B \in ([\omega]^{\aleph_0})^{V^{P_i}}, \\ & \quad f_\ell \in ({}^B\omega)^{V^{P_i}} \text{ for } \ell < k, \text{ then} \\ & \quad \left\{ n \in B : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin \bigcup_{\ell < k} A_\ell \right\} \text{ is infinite”}, \end{aligned}$$

so we get the desired property in $\mathbf{V}[G]$.

(2) We work in $\mathbf{V}[G]$. We take $\langle M_i : i < \omega_1 \rangle$ as in (1), and choose by induction on $i < \omega_1$ sets B_i such that

- (α) $B_i \in M_{i+1}$,
- (β) $j < i \Rightarrow B_i \subseteq^* B_j$,
- (γ) if $i = j + 1$ and $f \in M_j \cap {}^\omega\omega$ is injective and $A \in \mathcal{A} \cap (M_i \setminus M_j)$, then $B_i \subseteq^* \{n : f(n) \notin A\} \in D$,
- (δ) if i is limit and $f \in M_i \cap {}^\omega\omega$ then for some n^* we have that $f \upharpoonright (B_i \setminus n^*)$ is constant or $f \upharpoonright (B_i \setminus n^*)$ is injective.
- (ε) B_i is $<_\chi^*$ -first of the sets fulfilling (α) – (δ).

Now it is easy to carry out the induction and to show that D , the filter generated by $\{B_i : i < \omega_1\}$ is as required. We use property (f) of \bar{M} in order to show that requirement (γ) is no problem. \square

Claim 2.7. *Assume that in \mathbf{V}*

- (a) \mathcal{A} is a (κ, \mathfrak{g}) -witness,
- (b) D is a (κ, \mathcal{A}) -Ramsey,
- (c) $Q_D = \{(w, A) : w \in [\omega]^{<\omega}, A \in D\}$, $(w, A) \leq (w', A')$ iff $w \subseteq w' \subseteq w \cup A$ and $A' \subseteq A$.

Then \Vdash_{Q_D} “ \mathcal{A} is a (κ, \mathfrak{g}) -witness.”.

Proof. For $u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0}$ let $Q_u = \{(u, A) : A \in D\}$. This is a directed subset and we have that $Q_D = \bigcup \{Q_u : u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0}\}$. So assume w.l.o.g. that

$$\Vdash_{Q_D} “\check{f}_\ell \in {}^\omega\omega \text{ is injective for } \ell < k”.$$

For every $u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0}$ we define $f_\ell^u \in {}^\omega(\omega + 1)$ as follows:

$$(\otimes) \quad \begin{aligned} f_\ell^u(n) &= m \text{ if } (\exists p \in Q_u)(p \Vdash \check{f}_\ell(n) = m), \\ f_\ell^u(n) &= \omega \text{ if } (\forall m) \neg (\exists p \in Q_u)(p \Vdash \check{f}_\ell(n) = m). \end{aligned}$$

Since D is Ramsey [4] (without Ramsey but using memory [7]) we have that Q_D has the pure decision property: As usual we write $p \parallel \varphi$ if $p \Vdash \varphi$ or $p \Vdash \neg \varphi$ and $q \geq_{tr} p$ iff $q \geq p$ and $q = (w^q, A^q)$, $p = (w^p, A^p)$ and $w^q = w^p$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall p \in Q_D \exists q \geq_{tr} p \forall u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0} \forall \ell < k \forall m \in \omega \forall n \in (\omega + 1) \\ &\left((\exists q' \geq q, q' \parallel f_\ell^u(n) = m) \rightarrow (\exists s \in q)(q^{[s]} \parallel f_\ell^u(n) = m) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since Q_D has pure decision and Q_u is directed we have that

$$(*) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{for every } u \in [\omega]^{<\omega} \text{ for every } m_1, m_2 < \omega \text{ there is some } p \in Q_u \text{ such that} \\ &p \Vdash “(\forall m < m_1) \min(m_2, \check{f}_\ell(m)) = \min(m_2, f_\ell^u(m)).” \end{aligned}$$

For every $u \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$ and $\ell < k$ we can find $g_\ell^u \in {}^\omega\omega$ injective, such that if $\{n : f_\ell^u(n) < \omega\} \in D$ and $(\neg(\exists A \in D) f_\ell^u \restriction A \text{ is constant})$ then $\{n : f_\ell^u(n) = g_\ell^u(n)\} \in D$.

We call u (v, n) -critical if

$$\begin{aligned} &(\alpha) \ u \in [\omega]^{<\omega}, \\ &(\beta) \ \emptyset \neq v \subseteq \{0, \dots, k-1\}, \\ &(*)_{v,n}^u \quad (\gamma) \ \ell \in v \Rightarrow f_\ell^u(n) = \omega, \\ &(\delta) \ \{m : (\forall \ell \in v) f_\ell^{u \cup \{m\}}(n) < \omega\} \in D, \\ &(\varepsilon) \ \ell < k \wedge \ell \notin v \rightarrow \{m : f_\ell^{u \cup \{m\}}(n) = f_\ell^u(n)\} \in D. \end{aligned}$$

For u (v, n) -critical and $\ell \in v$ note that $\lim_D \langle f_\ell^{u \cup \{m\}}(n) : m < \omega \rangle = \infty$.

As D is Ramsey for some $A = A_{u,v,n} \in D$ we have if $\ell \in v$ then $\langle f_\ell^{u \cup \{m\}}(n) : m \in A \rangle$ is without repetition.

So we can find for $\ell \in v$ injective functions $h_\ell^{u,v,n} \in {}^\omega\omega$ such that $\{m : f_\ell^{u \cup \{m\}}(n) = h_\ell^{u,v,n}(m)\} \in D$.

For each injective function $h \in {}^\omega\omega$ we have that $\mathcal{A}_h = \{A \in \mathcal{A} : \{n : h(n) \in A\} \in D\}$ is empty or at least of cardinality strictly less than κ . Let $\mathcal{A}' = \bigcup \{\mathcal{A}_h : h = g_\ell^u \text{ for some } \ell < h, u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0} \text{ or } h = h_\ell^{u,v,n} \text{ where } u \text{ is } (v,n)\text{-critical and } \ell \in v \text{ and } \emptyset \neq v \subseteq k\}$. So $\mathcal{A}' \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is of cardinality strictly less than κ and it is enough to prove that if $A_0, \dots, A_{k'-1} \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}'$ then $\Vdash_Q \text{"}\{n : \bigwedge_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \notin A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1}\} \text{ is infinite"}$.

Let $A_0, \dots, A_{k'-1}$ be given. Set $B^* = A_0 \cup \dots \cup A_{k'-1}$. Towards a contradiction we assume that $p^* \in Q_D$ and $n^* < \omega$ and

$$p^* \Vdash \text{"}(\forall n) \left(n^* < n < \omega \rightarrow \bigvee_{\ell < k} f_\ell(n) \in B^* \right) \text{"}.$$

Let $M \prec (H(\chi), \in)$ be countable such that the following are elements of M : p^*, D, f_ℓ for $\ell < k, A_\ell$ for $\ell < k', \mathcal{A}', \langle g_\ell^u : u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0}, \ell < k \rangle, \langle h_\ell^{u,v,n} : u \in [\omega]^{<\aleph_0}, \ell \in v, \emptyset \neq v \subseteq k \rangle$.

Let $p^* = (u^*, A^*)$. Let $A^\odot \in [\omega]^\omega$ and $A^\odot \subseteq A^*$ be such that $(\forall Y \in D \cap M)(A^\odot \subseteq^* Y)$ and $\min(A^\odot) \geq \sup(u^*)$. It is obvious that $u \cup A^\odot$ is generic real for Q_D over M , i.e.: $\{(u', A') \in Q_D \cap M : u' \subseteq u^* \cup A^\odot \subseteq u' \cup A'\}$ is a subset of a $(Q_D)^M$ -generic over M .

As $A_0, \dots, A_{k'-1} \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}' \subseteq \mathcal{A} \setminus \bigcup_{\ell < k} \mathcal{A}_{g_\ell^{u^*}}$ there is $n^\odot \in [n^*, \omega)$ such that $\ell < k \Rightarrow g_\ell^{u^*}(n^\odot) \notin B^*$. Let

$$\mathcal{U} = \{u : u^* \subseteq u \subseteq u^* \cup A^\odot, u \text{ finite}, (\forall \ell < k)(f_\ell^u(n^\odot) < \omega \rightarrow f_\ell^u(n^\odot) \notin B^*)\}.$$

Now clearly $u^* \in \mathcal{U}$. Choose $u^\odot \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $|\{\ell : f_\ell^{u^\odot}(n^\odot) = \omega\}|$ is minimal. If it is zero, we are done. So assume that it is not zero.

We choose by induction on $i < \omega$ n_i such that

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \quad & n_i \in A^\odot, \\ & n_i < n_{i+1}, \\ & \sup(u^\odot) < n_i. \\ & \ell < k \rightarrow f_\ell^{u^\odot}(n^\odot) = f_\ell^{u^\odot \cup \{n_j : j < i\}}(n^\odot). \end{aligned}$$

If we succeed, then $u^\odot \cup \{n_i : i < \omega\} \in M$ could have served as A^\odot , contradicting the fact that $u^\odot \cup A^\odot$ is generic. So for some i we cannot choose n_i . Let $u^\Delta = u^\odot \cup \{n_j : j < i\}$. Let $v = \{\ell < k : \{m : f_\ell^{u^\Delta \cup \{m\}}(n^\odot) \neq f_\ell^{u^\Delta}(n^\odot)\} \in D\} \subseteq \{0, \dots, k-1\}$. Let $C = \{m : (\ell \in v \rightarrow f_\ell^{u^\Delta \cup \{m\}}(n^\odot) \neq f_\ell^{u^\Delta}(n^\odot)) \text{ and } (\ell \notin v \rightarrow f_\ell^{u^\Delta \cup \{m\}}(n^\odot) = f_\ell^{u^\Delta}(n^\odot))\}$. So $C \in D$ and necessarily

$\ell \in v \wedge m \in C \Rightarrow f_\ell^{u^\Delta \cup \{m\}}(n^\odot) < f_\ell^{u^\Delta}(n^\odot) = \omega$. So u^Δ is (v, n^\odot) -critical. Hence $C_1 = \{m : \bigwedge_{\ell \in v} h_\ell^{u^\Delta, v, n^\odot}(m) \notin B^*\} \in D$. Choose $n_i \in C_1 \cap C \cap M^\odot$ large enough. If $v = \emptyset$, it can serve as n_i and we have a contradiction. Recall that $h_\ell^{u^\Delta, v, n^\odot}(n_i) = f_\ell^{u^\Delta \cup \{n_i\}}(n^\odot) < \infty$. If $v \neq \emptyset$, then $u^\Delta \cup \{n_i\}$ contradicts the choice of u^\odot , because we had required that $|\{\ell : f_\ell^{u^\odot}(n^\odot) = \omega\}|$ is minimal. \square

Later we shall use Claim 1.6 in order to fulfil premise (3) of the following Claim 2.8, which is together with 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 the justification of the single steps of our final construction of length \aleph_2 . Claim 2.8 serves to show that certain (and in the end we want to have: all) cofinality witnesses in intermediate ZFC models are not cofinality witnesses any more in any forcing extension.

Claim 2.8. *Assume that \mathbf{V} , $\langle (P_i, \mathcal{A}_i) : i \leq \delta \rangle$ are as in 2.6, and*

- (1) $\Vdash_{P_\delta} \langle \check{K}_i : i < \omega_1 \rangle$ *is a cofinality witness and* $\{f \in \text{Sym}(\omega) : (\forall^\infty n) f(n) = n\} \subseteq \check{K}_0$.
- (2) *Let, e.g.,* $E_0 = \{(n_1, n_2) : (\exists n)(n_1, n_2 \in [n^2, (n+1)^2])\}$, $A = \bigcup \{(2n)^2, (2n+1)^2) : n \in \omega\}$. *Assume that in* \mathbf{V}^{P_δ} , $S_{E_0, A}$ *is not included in any* \check{K}_i .
- (3) $\delta = \sup\{\alpha : Q_\alpha \text{ is Cohen, } \mathcal{A}_\alpha = \mathcal{A}_{\alpha+1}\}$.

Then there is a P_δ -name \check{Q} such that

- (α) $(P_\delta, \mathcal{A}_\delta) \leq_{\text{app}}^\kappa (P_\delta * \check{Q}, \mathcal{A}_\delta)$,
- (β) $\Vdash_{P_\delta} \check{Q} \subseteq \check{Q}'_{E_0}$ *(where* \check{Q}'_{E_0} *is from 1.7).*
- (γ) $\Vdash_{P_\delta * \check{Q}} \check{g} = \bigcup \{f : (p, f) \in P_\delta * \check{Q}\}$ *is a permutation of* ω *and for arbitrarily large* $i < \omega_1$, $\langle g, \check{K}_i \rangle_{\text{Sym}(\omega)} \cap \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}[P_\delta]} \neq \check{K}_i$.

Proof. As in 2.6, we assume w.l.o.g. $\delta = \omega_1$. We can find in \mathbf{V} , $\bar{g}^* = \langle g_i^* : i < \omega_1 \rangle$ such that $\Vdash_{P_{\omega_1}} \langle \check{g}_i^* \in \text{Sym}(\omega) \setminus \check{K}_i, g_i^* \in S_{E_0, A}, \check{g}_i^* \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus A) = \text{id} \text{ and } \forall n \in A, g_i^*(n) \neq n \text{ and } g_0^* \in M_0 \prec (H(\chi, \in), M_0 \text{ countable}) \rangle$. In \mathbf{V} we now choose by induction on $i < \omega_1$ $\check{M}_i, \check{N}_i, \check{p}_i, \alpha_i$ such that

- (a) $\langle \check{M}_j : j \leq i \rangle$ is a sequence of \mathbf{V}^{P_δ} -names as in 2.6,
- (b) $\Vdash_{P_\delta} \bar{Q}, \mathcal{A}, \bar{g}^*, \langle \check{K}_i : i < \omega_1 \rangle \in \check{M}_0$,
- (c) $\check{N}_i = \{\tau_{1,n} : n \in \omega\}$ is a countable P_{α_i} -name such that $\Vdash_{P_{\alpha_i}} \langle \check{M}_i[G_{P_{\alpha_i}}] \subseteq \check{N}_i \subseteq (H(\chi)^{\mathbf{V}[P_{\alpha_i}]}, \in), ||\check{N}_i|| = \aleph_0, \check{N}_i \models \text{ZFC} \rangle$,
- (d) $\check{p}_i \in \check{Q}'_{E_0}$ is hereditarily countable and a P_{α_i} -name of a member \check{Q}'_{E_0} , $\Vdash_{P_{\alpha_i}} \langle \check{p}_j : j \leq i \rangle$ is \subseteq^* -increasing and $\in \check{N}_i, \check{p}_i \in \check{N}_i$,
- (e) in \mathbf{V}^{P_δ} we have $\check{M}_i[G_\delta] = \check{M}_i$ and $\langle \check{N}_j : j \leq i \rangle \in \check{M}_{i+1}$, $\sup(\check{M}_i \cap \omega_1) \leq \alpha_i \in \check{M}_{i+1}$, \check{Q}_{α_i} is Cohen and $\mathcal{A}_{\alpha_i} = \mathcal{A}_{\alpha_i+1}$,

- (f) if \tilde{I} is a P_{α_i} -name of a predense subset of $Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle)$, then some finite $J(\tilde{I}) \subseteq \tilde{I}$ is predense above p_i in $Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j \leq i \rangle)$ in the universe $\mathbf{V}^{P_{\alpha_i+1}}$.

At limit stages i we take for M_i the union of the former M_j . Otherwise choose M_i as required. Next we choose α_i such that $\sup(M_i \cap \omega_1) \leq \alpha_i < \omega_1$ and Q_{α_i} is Cohen and $\mathcal{A}_{\alpha_i} = \mathcal{A}_{\alpha_i+1}$. We work in $\mathbf{V}[P_{\alpha_i}]$. We set $N_i^0 = M_i[G_{P_{\alpha_i}}]$. We now interpret the Cohen forcing as $R_0 \times R_1 \times R_2$ where

$$R_0 = \{h : (\exists n < \omega) h : n \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)^{M_i}\}$$

ordered by inclusion. In $N_i^1 = N_i^0[G_{R_0}] = M_i[G_{P_{\alpha_i}}][G_{R_0}]$ we let

$$R_1 = \{(n, q) : n < \omega, q \in Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle)\},$$

ordered by $(n_1, q_1) \leq (n_2, q_2) \Leftrightarrow n_1 \leq n_2 \wedge q_1 \restriction n = q_2 \restriction n \wedge q_1 \leq q_2$. Since $(Q'_{E_0})^{N_i^1}$ is countable we have that R_1 is Cohen forcing. Let $N_i^2 = N_i^1[G_{R_0}, G_{R_1}] = M_i[G_{P_{\alpha_i}}][G_{R_0}][G_{R_1}]$, $q_i = \bigcup \{q : (n, q) \in G_{R_1}\}$.

Claim. If $I \in \mathbf{V}^{P_{\alpha_i}}$ is a predense subset of $Q'_E(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle)$ then for some finite $J \subseteq I$ we have: For every \bar{p}^* such that $\bar{p}^* \restriction i = \langle p_j : j < j \rangle$ and $q_i \leq \bar{p}^*$ we have: J is predense above \bar{p}^* in $Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle)$.

Proof. This is the stronger version of 1.8(3)(b), the one starting with “in fact ...”. \square

So clearly $q_i \in (Q'_{E_0})^{\mathbf{V}[P_{\alpha_i+1}]}$, $\bigwedge_{j < i} p_j \subseteq^* q_i$.

We can find in N_i^2 a sequence $\langle w_k^i : k < \omega \rangle$ and h_i^* such that

$$(*) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_1 \neq k_2 \Rightarrow w_{k_1}^i \cap w_{k_2}^i = \emptyset, \\ w_k^i \text{ is included in some } E_0\text{-equivalence class,} \\ w_k^i \subseteq \omega \setminus \text{dom}(q_i), \\ \forall n \exists m \left(\left| m/E \setminus \text{dom}(q_i) \setminus \bigcup_{k \in \omega} w_k^i \right| > n \right), \\ h_i^* \in \text{Sym}(\omega), \\ h_i^* \text{ maps } \{n/E_0 : n \in A\} \text{ onto } \{w_k^i : k < \omega\} \\ \text{more precise, } \hat{h}_i^* \text{ does this, where for } b \subseteq \omega, \hat{h}_i^*(b) = \text{range}(h_i^* \restriction b). \end{array} \right.$$

Let

$$R_2 = \left\{ f : (\exists m < \omega) \left(f \text{ is a permutation of } \bigcup_{k < m} w_k^i \text{ mapping } w_k^i \text{ into itself} \right) \right\},$$

ordered by inclusion. In $N_i^3 = N_i^2[G_{R_2}]$ let $f_i^\odot = \bigcup G_{R_2}$ so $N_i^3 = N_i^2[f_i^\odot]$.

So $N_i^3 \in \mathbf{V}^{P_{\alpha_i+1}}$, and hence is a P_{α_i+1} -name. As P_{α_i+1} has the c.c.c., we can assume that this name is hereditarily countable. Now $N_i^3 \cap \omega_1 = N_i^0 \cap \omega_1 =$

$M_i[G_{\alpha_i}] \cap \omega_1 = \delta_i < \omega_1$, hence $N_i^3 \cap \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}[P_\delta]} \subseteq K_{\delta_i}$. Let

$$f_i^\square = (h_i^* \circ g_{\delta_i}^* \circ (h_i^*)^{-1} \upharpoonright \bigcup_{k < \omega} w_k^i) \circ f_i^\odot.$$

It is still generic for R_2 over $\mathbf{V}^{P_{\alpha_i}}[G_{R_0}, G_{R_1}]$. We set $N_i^4 = N_i^3[f_i^\square]$, $q'_i = q_i \cup f_i^\square$. Now (N_i^4, q'_i) are as required and choose by taking P_{ω_1} -names (N_i, p_i) in \mathbf{V} for them:

Item (α) of the conclusion is seen as follows: We have for $i < \omega_1$ that $\mathbf{V}^{P_{\omega_1}} \models "Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle)$ is c.c.c.". Hence we have by 2.5 that $(P_\delta, \mathcal{A}_\delta) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_\delta * Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle), \mathcal{A}_\delta)$, and $(P_\delta * Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle), \mathcal{A}_\delta) \leq_{app}^\kappa (P_\delta * Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < k \rangle), \mathcal{A}_\delta)$ for $i < k < \omega_1$. Since $Q = Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < \omega_1 \rangle) = \bigcup_{i < \omega_1} Q'_{E_0}(\langle p_j : j < i \rangle)$ we can apply 2.4.

Item (β) of the conclusion follows from the choice of Q .

For item (γ) : Fix i . Note that $\delta_i \geq i$. We have in $\mathbf{V}^{P_{\omega_1}}$ that $f_i^\square \in K_{\delta_i} = K_{\delta_i}[G_{\omega_1}]$. We have that $q'_i \in (Q'_{E_0})^{\mathbf{V}^{P_{\alpha_i}}}$ and

$$q'_i \Vdash_{P_{\omega_1} * Q} g \upharpoonright \bigcup_{k \in \omega} w_k^i = f_i^\square \upharpoonright \bigcup_{k \in \omega} w_k^i$$

and hence

$$(\odot) \quad q'_i \Vdash_{P_{\omega_1} * Q} g_{\delta_i}^* \upharpoonright A = (h_i^*)^{-1} \circ g \circ (f_i^\odot)^{-1} \circ (h_i^*) \upharpoonright A,$$

and thus, since $g_{\delta_i} \upharpoonright A$ contains the same information as g_{δ_i} since the latter is in $S_{E_0, A}$, the equation \odot gives a witness in $\langle g, K_{\delta_i} \rangle_{\text{Sym}(\omega)} \cap \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}[P_{\omega_1}]} \setminus K_{\delta_i}$ and hence shows the inequality claimed in (γ) . \square

In order to organize the bookkeeping in our final construction of length \aleph_2 we use $\diamond(S_1^2)$ in order to guess the names $\langle K_i : i < \omega_1 \rangle$ of objects that we do not want to have as cofinality witnesses. We recall $S_1^2 = \{\alpha \in \omega_2 : \text{cf}(\alpha) = \aleph_1\}$. A subset of ω_2 is called club (closed and unbounded) in ω_2 , if it is closed under taking suprema in the ordinals and if it is unbounded in ω_2 . A subset is called stationary, if its complement is not a superset of a club set.

For $E \subseteq \omega_2$ being stationary in ω_2 we have the combinatorial principle $\diamond(E)$: There is a sequence $\langle X_\delta : \delta \in E \rangle$ such that for every $X \subseteq \omega_2$ the set $\{\delta \in E : X_\delta = X \cap \delta\}$ is stationary in ω_2 .

For more information about this and related principles and their relative consistency we refer the reader to [2, 1].

Conclusion 2.9. *Assume that $2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1$ and that $\diamond_{S_1^2}$. Then for some forcing notion P of cardinality \aleph_2 in \mathbf{V}^P we have that $\mathfrak{g} = \aleph_1$ and $\text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega)) = \mathfrak{b} = \aleph_2$.*

Proof. Let $H(\aleph_2) = \bigcup_{i < \aleph_2} B_i$, B_i increasing and continuous, $B_{i+1} \supseteq [B_i]^{\leq \aleph_0}$ and $\langle X_i \subseteq B_i : i \in S_1^2 \rangle$ is a $\diamond_{S_1^2}$ -sequence. We choose by induction on $i < \aleph_2$ $(P_i, \mathcal{A}_i, d_i)$ such that

- (α) (P_i, \mathcal{A}_i) is an \aleph_1 -approximation, $|P_i| \leq \aleph_1$,
- (β) (P_i, \mathcal{A}_i) is $\leq_{app}^{\aleph_1}$ -increasing and continuous,
- (γ) d_i is a function from \mathcal{A}_i to ω_1 (here we use that \mathcal{A}_i is a set of P_i -names that are forced to be distinct),
- (δ) if $i < \aleph_2$ and $\langle w_k : k < \omega \rangle$ is a P_i -name and $\Vdash_{P_i} \langle w_k : k < \omega \rangle$ are non-empty pairwise distinct and $\gamma < \omega_1$ then for some $j \in (i, \omega_2)$ we have that $\Vdash_{P_{j+1}}$ for some infinite $u \subseteq \omega$ and some $\underline{A} \in \mathcal{A}_{j+1}$ we have that $\bigcup_{k \in u} w_k \subseteq \underline{A} \in \mathcal{A}_{j+1} \wedge d_{j+1}(\underline{A}) = \gamma$,
- (ε) for arbitrarily large $i < \omega_2$ we have that \Vdash_{P_i} “ $Q_i = Q_{D_i}$ and D_i is a Ramsey ultrafilter”,
- (ζ) if $i \in S_1^2$ and $P_i \subseteq B_i$, X_i code of the P_i -name $\langle K_j : j < \omega_1 \rangle$ and \Vdash_{P_i} “ $\langle K_j : j \in \omega_1 \rangle$ is a cofinality witness of $\text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}[P_i]}$ and $\{f \in \text{Sym}(\omega)^{\mathbf{V}[P_i]} \text{ respects } E_0 \text{ and } \supset id_{\omega \setminus A_0}\}$ is not included in any K_j ”, then $\Vdash_{P_{i+1}}$ “for some $f \in \text{Sym}(\omega)$ for arbitrarily large $j < \omega_1$ we have $\langle K_j \cup \{f\} \rangle_{\text{Sym}(\omega)} \cap (K_{j+1})^{\mathbf{V}_i} \neq (K_j)^{\mathbf{V}_i}$ ”.

Can we carry out such an iteration? We freely use the existence of limits from Claim 2.4 and that \leq_{app}^* is a partial order 2.3. The step $i = 0$ is trivial. So we have to take care of successor steps.

If $i = j + 1$ and $j \notin S_1^2$ then we can use 2.5 to define $(P_\alpha, \mathcal{A}_\alpha)$, and taking care of clause (δ) by bookkeeping.

If $i = j + 1$ and $j \in S_1^2$ and the assumption of clause (ζ) holds, we apply 2.8 to satisfy clause (ζ), using $Q'_\zeta(\langle f_\ell : \ell < \omega_1 \rangle)$ from there.

If $i = j + 1$ and $j \in S_1^2$ but the assumption of clause (ζ) fails (which necessarily occurs stationarily often), we apply 2.6 and 2.7.

Having carried out the induction we let $P = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_2} P_\alpha$, $\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_2} \mathcal{A}_\alpha$, $d = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_2} d_\alpha$. So (P, \mathcal{A}) is an (\aleph_2, \aleph_1) -approximation. For $\gamma \in \omega_1$ we set $\mathcal{A}^{(\gamma)} = \{\underline{A} \in \mathcal{A} : d(\underline{A}) = \gamma\}$. Now clearly $\mathbf{V}^{P_{\aleph_2}} \models 2^{\aleph_0} = 2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2$. Let $G \subseteq P$ be generic.

We show: $\Vdash_P \mathfrak{g} = \aleph_1$. For $\delta < \aleph_1$ we have that $\mathcal{A}^{(\delta)}[G]$ is groupwise dense by clause (δ), and always $\mathfrak{g} \geq \aleph_1$. So it is enough to show that the intersection of the $\mathcal{A}^{(\delta)}[G]$ is empty. Suppose that it is not, i.e. that there is some $B \in [\omega]^\omega$ such that for $\delta < \omega_1$ there is some $A_\delta \in \mathcal{A}^{(\delta)}[G]$ such that for all δ , $B \subseteq^* A_\delta$. Now let $h: \omega \rightarrow B$ be an injective function. But now we have a contradiction to “ (P, \mathcal{A}) is a (\aleph_2, \aleph_1) -approximation (see 2.3) and \mathcal{A} is a (\aleph_1, \mathfrak{g}) -witness (2.1(b)).

We show that $\Vdash_P \mathfrak{b} = \aleph_2$. This follows from clause (ε) .

Finally we show that $\Vdash \text{cf}(\text{Sym}(\omega)) > \aleph_1$. Suppose that $\langle K_j[G_{\omega_2}] : j < \omega_1 \rangle$ is a cofinality witness in $\mathbf{V}[G_{\omega_2}]$. Then there is a club subset C in ω_2 such that for $i \in C$ we have that $\langle K_j[G_i] : j < \omega_1 \rangle$ is a cofinality witness in $\mathbf{V}[G_i]$. By $\diamond(S_1^2)$ there is some $i \in S_1^2$ such that X_i is a code of a P_i name of $\langle K_j[G_i] : j < \omega_1 \rangle$. By (the analogues of) Claims 1.4 and 1.6 for Q'_E and because of $\mathfrak{b} = \aleph_2$ and because of clause (ζ) we get that the sequence $\langle K_j[G_i] : j < \omega_1 \rangle$ does not lift to a cofinality witness in $\mathbf{V}[G_{\omega_2}]$ such that for all $j < \omega_1$ we have that $K_j[G_i] = K_j[G_{\omega_2}] \cap \mathbf{V}[G_i]$. Hence $\langle K_j[G_{\omega_2}] : j < \omega_1 \rangle$ was no cofinality witness in $\mathbf{V}[G_{\omega_2}]$. \square

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